ADVERTISENESTS. - For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

The Telegraph being out of order last evening, owing to the storm, we did not hear whether the Cambria had arrived at Halifax or not. We presume, however, that she was there before last night. She comes to this port.

In Congress, Yesterday.

We have not received the whole of the proceedings in the Senate owing to the derangement of the atmospheric electricity by the thunderstorm of last evening. What we have, however, shows that Mr. UNDER-WOOD's amendment to the Compromise bill was defeated by 16 year to 24 nays. Thus it is decided that the bill shall not centain any provision contemplating a rejection by Texas of the money offered her. The omission is a safe one.

The House talked on the Bill granting Bounty Lands to Soldiers in the War of 1812, Gen. Wayne's Indian War and the Florida War; the debate was stopped at 1 o'clock, after which it was continued on the five minute system till the adjournment. One amendment was rejected, but what one our dispatch does not say.

Connecticut-No Senator! The Coalition that carried Connecticut ast April lacks the cohesion and mutual trust requisite to consummate its objects. It has fallen in pieces from intrinsic rottenness. The Rum interest has as yet been balked of the 'relief' it confidently expected and labored so hard for. None of the good recommendations of Gov. Seymour's Message have prevailed with the Legislature and none of consequence even of the bad ones. And finally, the majority has confessed itself unable to elect a United States Sen. ator and deferred the Election to the next legislature, where we trust Mr. Baldwin, or some other Free Soil Whig, will be chosen. We shall see how many Catlins and Belchers can run into the Senate another year from Whig districts on the strength of Free Soil professions.

Campbell on Libel.

Among all the efforts and expedients of the last dozen years for a Legal and Judicial Reform, there has been one strangely overlooked or neglected which seems to us more hopeful and practical than any other: namely, the infusion of a small quantum of common sense into the heads of our Judges. In the absence of this, New Codes will in a short time be turned wrong side out and bewitched until they shall be found just as absurd and incomprehensible as the old ones; with the help of this, the anomalies and absurdities of darker ages might be gradually melted away, even without the help of special enactments. What might not our State afford to give, to have our Su-

preme Bench for a time irradiated by a little homely common sense? Mr. William W. Campbell is a gentleman whom we personally respect, and who off the Bench has (except in once consenting to be a Native American candidate for Congress) evinced liberality of sentiment as well as fair ability. Had he come into our office some day about the 1st of December last, and asked us what news was stirring, and we had told him in reply that Prof. Webster of Cambridge had just been arrested and committed on a charge of murdering Dr. George Parkman, we are perfectly certain that as a man he would not have suspected us of libeling or slandering Prof. Webster by stating that fact. If he were coming down from Court some day, and we should ask him what was going on before him, we are confident he would not suspect himself of being a libeler should he civilly reply that Mr. A. or Mr. B. was on trial for or under an indictment charging him with forgery. Nor did it ever occur to him, as a man, we are entirely confident, that The Courier and Enquirer was morally guilty of libeling any body when it chronicled the fact that Peter Wiggle had been committed on a charge of larceny and Jerry Stoker on an affidavit charging him with assault and battery. But let him be seated on the bench and his ears filled with what this pompous tory ruled in Stiles vs. Nokes, and that solemn ass decided in Doggle vs. Noggle, and he forgets his common sense entirely, and falls to twaddling about privilege and protection, and the rights of this class, and the duties of that, and the consequences of deciding this way or the other, as if he were called on to enact the part of Rhadamanthus and probe the consciences and discern the motives of all mankind. What he has to do in his vocation would seem rather to determine whether A. B., defendant in the suit before him, has wronged C. D. the plaintiff, and if so, to what extent? In the case on which he was commenting, J. Watson Webb, defendant, had published in his newspaper an account of a preliminary judicial proceeding, wherein Geo. T. Stanley was inculpated. Stanley sued, per William Mulock. attorney, for libel, and Webb pleaded in defense that the alleged libel was an essentially true, fair and correct account of the judicial proceedings in question. To this defendant demurs as no proper answer to his complaint, and Judge Campbell sustains that demurrer in a column of condensed

British jurisprudence, closing with the following delectable specimen of Judicial logic and modesty:

"It is not to be denied that occasionally the publication of such proceedings is productive of good, and promotes the ends of justice.

"But, in such cases, the publisher must find his justification, not in privilege, but in the truth of the charges. The necessity of the salutary rule is further evident from the fact that of these completint, a large portion are never prosecuted even to trial, much less to conviction. It would be difficult to point out a complete remedy for the evil which axises with us, as in England. The law which we consider as well astitled, and which we repeat and lay down in this case, that the publication of such preliminary expects proceedings is unauthorized and not privileged, if observ-

ed and enforced would do something. A sound public opint a would do more—an opinion which should encourage that homely dectrine of diligert attention to one's own state of either gone will often a creek as a knowledge of such evil is toreed upon us by business or by during the control of the such evil is toreed upon us by business or by during the control of the c

"The truth of the charges," says this learned Judge: What charges? Whose? The ministers of justice have charged the alleged culprit with crime, and if they see fit to convict each other of libel therefor, it is none of our business. But the Editor has charged nothing of the kind. He has stated simply that Mr. Stanley was arrested on such a charge, and that such and such proceedings were had thereupon; and if he has truly and fairly reported these proceedings, he is innocent of all blame in the eye of Eternal Justice and according to the plain purport of the Constitution of New-York, (Art. I. Sec. 8,) and of all law except some manufactured by British judges to subserve the ends of aristocratic tyranny and corruption.

The Pharisees of old made void the Law through tradition; the Judges of our day do the same. Even the much execrated Sedition law of old John Adams's time provided that a man might defame and heap odium on the President and Co. if he only told the truth. No matter how palpable the malignant, vindictive impulse, let the accused but prove that what he said of the highest dignitary in the land was true, and he left the Court unscathed. Yet here is Judge Campbell, in this year of light 1850, warping and twisting the law so as to prohibit and punish a true and just publication of proceedings had in open Court unless the Editor can prove, not that what he said was correct, but that what the Ministers of Justice have done was warranted by actual guilt on the part of the men they have sent to prison, or held to bail-a latitude of underwriting which the boldest and frankest Editor, even under a more liberal and rational administration of the law, might very well de-The Judge's talk of what is 'unauthoriz-

ed' and 'not privileged,' is utterly wide of the question. We are 'authorized' by the Constitution to publish the truth, and that we do when we state that John Jones was arrested and committed yesterday on such or such a charge. We don't require any 'privilege 'at His Honor's hands in a case of that kind. Should we be misled, and publish as true that which never took place, then we plead our position and its duties to rebut the presumption of malice-nothing beyond that. If Peter Nokes should go about telling every body that his late crony John Stodger had just been sent to state prison as a chicken-thief, when nothing of the sort had ever occurred, the law would rightly presume his story a libel, impelled by personal malice, and deal with him accordingly. But if three lines were to ereep into a newspaper, affirming that J. Stodger had been convicted of chicken-stealing and sent to the island therefor, and the Edit r should be able to show that he was not in New-York at the time, and hadn't the honor of knowing Mr. Stodger from a side of soleleather, then we insist that the presumption of malice which did lie against Mr. Nokes would not lie against the Editor; and that he ought to be dealt with accordinglymade to pay Mr. Stodger the amount of actual damage sustained by that personage in consequence of the blunder, but not convicted of malicious libel nor mulcted in what are called exemplary damages. As the distinction here insisted on is founded in simtele common sense, and not (so far as we know or care) in any thing propounded by Coke or Eldon, we do not know that a New-York Judge can comprehend it, but we are very sure an average schoolboy can do so. The identical principle we contend for is abundantly recognized in Starkie on Slatder, with ample citations from the most eminent British Jurists. True, it is not applied by them to Editors, but to Masters giving characters of servants, and to many othor classes. The essential question is this-Were the relations of the parties, the vocation or position of the alleged libeler, such as to forbid the implication of malice?'-if they were, it is not to be presumed, but

must be proved. Weask no more than that. - As to the depraying influences of publishing accounts of men being committed on charges of forgery, burglary, &c. we think there are two sides to that story. We know a class of men who are brought in frequent collision with criminals-who have a great deal to do with them-and yet don't seem to be much greater rogues than mankind in general. If mental qualities were easily transferred, this class ought to be made shrewder by its contact with clever roguery, but they don't seem to improve much in that respect. Telling Editors to mind their own business, and not publish so much news of what is going on in the Courts, &c. seems any thing but indicative

of remarkable sagacity. -By the way : we were cast yesterday for a verdict of six cents in a libel-suit where this opinion of Judge Campbell seemed the main reliance of our adversary's counsel. It does not appear to have overwhelmed the Jury, though why under the sun we should pay the plaintiff six cents, or one cent, passes our comprehension. It ought to be impossible to find lawyers to bring suits in such cases, but unhappily it is n't; and we must endeavor, by the help of friends, to raise the funds requisite to pay the verdict. To the Judge and Jury in the case, as well as to our excellent counsel, we tender our hearty acknowledgments.

We understand that Doggett's Directory will be issued to morrow (Saturday) morning, and contain 36 pages more matter (names and miscellancous matter included) than any Directory yet issued of this City. The price will be \$2 per copy

"We have never been able to understand the grounds of The Tribune's apprehension, concerning the inte of New Mexico. It has constantly regard d the Texan boundary as the main feature in the whole pending controversy growing out of Slavery, and has seemed willing to sacrifice every-ting else for its proper adjustment. It supports the Compromise bill in the Senate in preference to the President's plan merely because it settles the Texas question by buying off the Texas claim.
And it has regarded the feet that a Texas age was about to organize counties in New-Mexico, unresisted, as a decisive and final seizure of the Territory by the Texan authorities. On these Territory by the Texan authorities. On these grounds, it has severely consured President TATLOR for directing the United States military authorities in New Mexico not to resist the Texan agent

1. We apprehend that The Courier has not tried very hard to understand "the grounds" in question. It better suited its role not to understand them. The course it has taken has brought it more directly and fully within the sunshine of Official favor than any other would have done. It shall not be our fault if it does not understand us better henceforward. 2. We have "regarded the Texan boun-

dary as the main feature in the pending controversy," simply because it plainly involved what is to us the all-controlling consideration. Just so far North as Texas is permitted to extend her jurisdiction, will Human Slavery establish and fortify itself. One inch further it will in all probability never go, no matter whose "plan" is adopted. Still there is a chance for Slavery to work its way into New-Mexico and Utah, in the al sence of an express prohibition-a bare chance. We would like to extinguish it by the Wilmot Proviso. We want that and the true boundary of New-Mexico both; but if we are forced to surrender one to save the other, we will give up the Proviso, or anything else to save the line of El Paso, or as near it as possible. To carry Texas North of this is to establish Slavery so far, beyond peradventure; to give up the Proviso is merely to give Slavery a chance to extend itself. The more earnest men on both sides of the question understand this. Mr. R. K. Meade says be would rather keep all New-Mexico this side of the Rio Grande for Texas, and let the Proviso be extended over all beyond, than to accept Mr. Clay's compromise. We, holding a position entirely antagonist to his, would rather save New-Mexico from Texas and give up the Proviso .-But there is now a cheering prospect that we may secure the former without surrendering tle latter.

3. We do believe-indeed, we have no doubt-that Texas will seize all she claims of New-Mexico unless she is more fully resisted or bought off. We know she has no valid claim to an acre above El Paso, nor to a dollar for quit-claiming. We would much rather drive her off than pay her the first red cent. But if she is to encounter no opponent, but prostrate, conquered, harassed, disorganized New-Mexico, we are for buying her off at any price.

4. We don't believe, and The Courier should not assume, that the President gave that deplorable order to our Military commandant in New-Mexico not to resist the pretensions and operations of Texas. It is signed Geo. W. Crawford, issued very soon after Gen. Taylor was inaugurated, and must at the worst have been very slightly considered by the President. We trust he means nothing of the sort. Nay: we hope and expect that he will soon declare frankly that, until Congress shall otherwise direct, he will protect New-Mexico from all molestation by the Compromise, he should leave no chance | tien of the facts. for ambiguity on this point.

-But hear The Courier further: "Now, suppose Major Neighbors had been en-tirely successful in his mission, and had nominally extended the jurisdiction of Texas over every tool of our disputed Territory. Would that have been the establishment of her title! Would it have ecluded Congress from adjusting the boundary cording to its own sense of justice and proprie-? We cannot see how it would have strengthened the claim of Texas in the least degree. The dispute is between Texas and the United States and it must be adjusted by the action of the proper authorities on both sides. The President of the United States has nothing to do with it, and mostles ago he urged it upon the attention of Congress. If he were to assert the title of the United States, and send an army thither to enforce it at the point if the bayonet, or even to maintain it until an adin tringing on a bloody collision but ween citizens of the same Union, and exasperating the feelings of all concerned to the highest pitch; but he would have done nothing toward settling the dispute.— Congress might after all declare the claim of Texas to be valid, and then the United States army would be compelled to withdraw, though the mischief done, the blood spilt, the animosities implanted and the money wasted could not be restored.

1. Neighbor! if you are earnest for Free Soil, don't talk in this way! In any struggle between Freedom and Slavery, possession is every thing. The child resembles the parent; the people are molded by the law; the State becomes what the Territory foreshadowed. Let Texas once get New-Mexieo fully in her power, and it becomes a Slave region for ever-at least, such is the strong probability. What nonsense to talk of Congress 'adjusting the boundary!' When Congress can't perform so obvious and simple a duty as the Admission of California-which no sixty Members of both Houses dare vote directly against-how idle to expect it to do so critical a thing as to adjust the boundary of New-Mexico! It was tried last session, but nothing came of it: it has been before Congress again all this Session. Let the Propaganda get their clutches once fastened on New-Mexico, and we shall never recover it. The safe rule applicable to the case is laid down by Hoyle-'In cases of doubt,' etc. New-Mexico is now Free Soil; our course is to keep her so at all hazards. To give her over to Texan domination and hope to get her back again is madness, or worse.

2. All that we require or expect from the President is that he maintain what he found existing until Congress shall otherwise direct. We have no fear of its ordering him to give

up New-Mexico to Texas-we should have faint hope of its ordering Texas to give it up to the United States, or that Texas would comply if it did. The difference between holding on and getting back is here vital. As to fighting, and all that, we maintain that the decided interference of the President on the right side will prevent bloodshed, which is otherwise imminent. Georgia would have plundered and driven off the Cherokees in 1825-6, had not President Adams told her decidedly that she mustn't, and sent a military force to let her see he meant it. As to New-Mexico, the Military force is there; all that is wanting is the moral force of an open declaration by the President that he will protect New-Mexico against all aggression. This will prove a real peace-maker. It is the lack of it that is brewing mischief.

- We must not take space to follow The Courier further. Whoever sees in this claim of Texas to the better part of New-Mexico only a scheme to extert money, views it very superficially. Behind and beneath that is aggressive Slavery lusting for extended dominion. We only ask of the President that he repel invasion, defend the unprotected, and faithfully execute the laws.

The Roman Government and the Press.

Courier and Enquirer of yesterday with a remonstrance, very fair and temperate in its tone, against a practice, which he finds to be common among oglish and American journals, of singling out the Pontifical government from among the powers of Europe, and holding it alone up to Anglo-Saxon execration. In one paragraph he also alleges that the Pope and Cardinals are fastened on and beid up to public ridicale and contempt by the press of this country.

As The Tribune has in time past commented with as much freedom as sincerity upon the proceed ires of the Roman Government, and quite as often and explicitly as any journal of our acquaintance, it may be that the Bishop intends to include us in the sweep of his censure. If so, we beg to disclaim the interded admonition. We have not singled out the Pope nor the Roman Government, and still less have we made of him or of it an object of ridicule. We have not passed by St. Petersburg, Vienna Berlin nor St. James to pour "the whole stream of editorial vituperation against the Pope and the Cardinals of Rome." Nor, to say the truth, do we know of any considerable part of the American secular press which has done so. There are, no doubt, instances where religious opposition has given heat and frequency to condemnatory remarks upon Pius IX. and the course he has been induced to take, but we believe that such has not been the case with the great mass of our political and literary journals. At least, for one, we can say that cur course in the matter has been dictated by no such feeling, but solely by political principles which we imbibed with our mother's milk, and have since only had confirmed by history and experience. We have all along regretted that the monarch of Rome, who claimed an inherent property in her Government, and could even invoke the aid of foreign bayonets and canon to restore him to its enjoyment, was at the same time, the head of the Catholic Church, and in the conviction of millions, the earthly Vicar of the Prince of Peace. We should have infinitely preferred that Democracy and Religion should not come into any sort collision, even though a merely apparent one. And our readers will bear us witness that we have steadily endeavored to show that there was only the appearance of such a collision, and that it was the King, and not the Pope, against whom Demecracy at Rome had commenced hostilities; and as far as we are informed, the whole quarrel has, in this country at least, been regarded as a political one only, save in the exceptions above nentioned. Since this is the case, and since there bas been no such universal condemnation of the Roman monarchy, specially and exclusively, we do not see the pertinency of the Bishop's strictures. He surely cannot fairly assail the whole cess of the country for the fault of a portion of its on hers. Nor do we suppose he intends it; we presume that that part of his letter results from a Texas. At all events, if he would defeat | want of information, or a quite natural misconcep-

> The Bishop argues at length and with plausibility that it would be unfair to blame the Pontifical Government slone for faults which are common to all Governments, and which are rather legacies of the past than creations of the present. But this is a sheer overlooking of the essential facts in the case. Were there nothing in the recent history of the Roman monarchy beyond what is involved in this argument it would be correct; had the Pope steadily occupied his throne and taken care of his Administration in a regular way, no one could pre; sume to attack him for not making it at once abs lutely perfect. But the fact is that in November 1848 he abandoned his Capital and left his States without government or authority. He was invited to return, but refused. The people then deliber-ately chose a Representative Assembly, and at last a Republican Government was organized with a unanimity and calmness of the population which should give it in the eyes of every Democrat the most conclusive sanction that can belong to political institutions. That Government again in vited the Pope to return, offering him every guarantce of safety and liberty in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions which was in its power, the same guarantees in fact, which Bishop Hughes and other clergymen possess in this country, and which are here practically, found quite sufficient But he refused the invitation, and summoved foreign armies with fire and sword to aid him, in putting down that democratic, people's government, and restoring to his own shoulders the kingly purple whose responsibilities he had forsaken. This was done, and he was restored, and we say that a Democrat, thinking and feeling as a Democrat, can have only one opinion of the transaction.

Now, without going further into the facts connected with this restoration, either before or after we submit that they contain reasons for animadversion upon Pius IX. and his Government, which entirely set aside the talk of the Bishop. It is these facts, and others not remote from them, which most prompt remark upon Rome and its at tairs, and give them a degree of prominence in the public mind, which they would not otherwise the public mind, which they would not otherwise possess. But as it is, we do not think they are more prominent or more a matter of discussion than the affairs of France at present, or those of Hungary a year ago. They have their due place in our journals, but we hardly think they have

To the Ladies of New-York .- We make an appeal which we are sure will not be without a generous response. The wife of a Hungarian officer, exiled with her husband, who arrived here after the funds collected by the late Committee had been distributed, and who, consequently, has received nothing from that source, is near her confinement, and is entirely without means to make the necessary preparations. Articles of dress or money left to the address of Madame Weiss, at 14 City Hall Place, will be conveyed to their destina-tion. We add nothing to this simple statement. The facts alone are sufficient.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The severe thunder storm this afternoon caused communication to be suspended on every telegraphic line in the City. The atmospheric electricity was unusually abundant and active.

Connecticut-Ineffectual Balloting for United

Sintes Senator.

Palladium Office, New-Haven, June 20—6 P.M.

The House have voted twice for a United States Senator without effecting a choice; after which it was resolved, by a vote of 129 to 79, to postpone all further balloting to the next session of the General Assembly. The following is the state of the two

 ballots:
 FIRST BALLOT

 Baldwin.
 95 Waldo
 56 Cadim
 48

 Toucety.
 10 Teveland
 13 Chapman
 1

 SECOND BALLOT
 20 Cadim
 61 Waldo
 39

 Cleveland
 14 Toucey
 4 Chapman
 1
 Confirmations. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

Washington, Thursday, June 20. C. R. Webster, Consul to Tehuantepec. Ep-MUND FLAGG, Consul to Venice. WM. Tupon TUCKER, Consul to Bermuda, Asson DART, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon. Con-

firmed by the Senate.

The President has appointed, under the act of June 5, 1830, JOHN P. GAINES, BEVERLEY ALLEN and ALONZO SKINNER Commissioners to treat with the Indian tribes of Oregon for the extinguishment of their title to lands west of the Cascade Moun-

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention have made the following nominations: Joshua Dungan of Bucks County, Canal Commissioner; Joseph Henderson of Washington County, Surveyor General; and HENRY W. SNYDER of Union County, Auditor General. The Convention then adjourned till the niternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, Thursday, Jane 20. An important geographical blunder has been discovered in Mr. WEBSTER's description of New-Mexico. A corrected edition of his letter, together with his speech of the 17th inst. will appear in pamphlet form.

WILLIAM SAMUELS, employed in the Patent Buildings, was severely injured by a fall yesterday. Owing to extensive depredations on the public lands, cutting and carrying off timber, &c., the U. S. District Attorneys have been instructed to rigidly prosecute all persons engaged in such depreda-

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 20. The private examination of Gen. Lopez closed to day. Bail was given to the extent of \$3,000 for his appearance before the United States Court io December next.

Examination of Lopez.

XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, June Mr. CLAY presented the resolutions of the ladjourned Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, in

favor of Compromise report. He said he never knew such a unanimity of feel, ing among the people of Kentucky before.

Mr. WALKER reported back the resolution to purchase a certain number of California debate, with an ameadment, making the price \$1 50 .-The resolution was rescinded and the amendment

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced his Supplementary Census bill, the consideration of which was post-

Mr. King reported a joint resolution in favor of presenting a gold medal to Capt. Cook for rescuing the passengers of the ill fated Caleb Grimshaw, which was passed.

Mr. HALE, from the Select Committee, reported in favor of giving Senators tickets of admission to

the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Kino's bill for land for a Rajiroad from Selina, Ala. to the Tennessee River, was amended

The Omnibus bill was taken up at 1 o'clock; the question pending upon Mr. Underwood's amend-ment, providing for testing the boundary of Texas in the Supreme Court in case of rejection by that State of the propositions made to her in the bill. This amendment, after additional debate, was re-jected by yeas 16; nays 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph. The debate on the bill granting bounty lands to soldiers in the late war with Great Britain, Florida war, and Gen. Wayne's Indian war, was, on motion of Mr. PRESTON KING, ordered to cease at 1 'elock to-day. The year and nays were twice taken before this result was arrived at.]

The House then went into Committ e of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of this bill.

Mr. Hanalson spoke in favor of it. Mr. WATKINS (Wbig) of Tenn. advocated the

General debate closed at one o'clock.

Mr. Coss (Loco) of Ala. made the closing speech

support of the bill. Committee then proceeded to vote on the

arious amendments proposed.

One amendment was voted on and rejected. A debate of an hour and a half ensued under the

Mr. HUBBARD (Loco) of Ala. offered a substitute Mr. Husham thought of the bill, giving to such non-comm ssioned officer, musician and private, who served in the regular musician and private, who served in the regular army, or in any company, or command of volun-teers, rangers or muitis, or in the Indian war, in Northwest, prior to the treaty of Greenville in 1794, or in the late war with Great Britain, or in any Indian war between the years 1813 and 1842. twelve months or more, a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres; six months or more, eighty acres; sixty days or more, forty acres; provided that the persons had not received a bounty of land hereto

ore and is not shown to have been dishonorably discharged by the rolls.

Pending this amendment the Committee rose and the House adjourned

Cuba.

By the brig Roland, Capt. Watts, we have dates from Cienfuegos to the 30th ult. They confirm the previous accounts of the excitement existing at that place. Two of Gen. Lopez's men who had been arrested between Cardenas and Cienfuegos were shot. The Governor's mansion had been pierced for cannon, &c. It was believed by some that 50 good men could annihilate the entire native force at the above place.

From Sagua la Grande, by schooner Brothers, Capt. Hosmer, we have dates to the 6th inst. Business was beginning to assume its former activity, the invasion excitement having in a great measure subsided. The militia had been disbanded. The place was healthy.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA -The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has the following "The Berks county 'Gold Mine' turns out to be something else nearly as valuable, for we gather from a paragraph in the Schneipost, a paper pub-lished at Hamburg, in Berks county, that an agent of a company in New-York recently visited the mine, the property of Mr. Focht, of Windsor town-ship for the accrete ship, for the purpose of negotiating for its purchase.

After a careful examination of the "placer" he offered \$1,000 for each acre through which it extended, but Mr. Focht refused to sell, determining to work the mine himself. According to public rumor, the mine contains very little gold, but an abundance of the purest silver."

GOLD MEDAL TO CAPT. COOK .- The United States Senate yesterday voted to present a Gold Medal to Capt. Cook, the heroic preserver of the lives of the passengers by the Caleb Grimshaw. A just reward to true bravery.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE BRIG.-The brig kee lent, of New Orieans, arrived at Cran ey land (Norfolk) on the 19th isst. She was captud on the West Coast of Africa by a United Stateves. sel, on suspicion of being a slaver, and at to

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bestum's AMERICAN MUSEUM has made a bit with that very effecting moral drama. The Dunks It preases everyhody The afternoon and evening by formances here are excellent. Bestdes this, they are che and current.

CHINESE MUSEUM - The very full collection of Chine curriculties at this Museum renders it a most extraordine exhibition worthy of the highest praise. The Chine Beauty is still here.

Ninte's - Comedy, fine'y presented, is the order to this evening. A great treat may be expected.

NECESSITIES OF GENTLEMEN -No gentleman protonds to appear in full dress in Broadway, without baving pairto zed the establishment of that prince of hatters-KNOX-st 128 Folton-st. His Rocky Mountain Beaver. Evice, Straw and Leghorn Hats are norivalled, and we do not at all wonder at the success of his style of hats. Crowds of delighted hat wearers were aren wending their way to his store yesterday, for the purpose of being supplied with articles of his manufacture.

LIGHT S.LK UMBRELLAS.

GENIN in the the attention of gentlemen to his late importation of elegant silk Umbreilas, intended expressly for sun shades. They are light and buoyant in the bant, tastefully mounted, and, though last, not least, will be sold at moderate prices. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The Musureon Unions."—An advertisement with this heading appeared in yesterday's Tribune, which is intended as a bit at others who are sciling the "Union Hatty Now, we regard this somewhat complimentary, and so, we are sure, will the public, who have had, un'i lately, too such-room to complain of the exorbitant charge made by a certain Broadway hatter, since the very same article, composed of the beat materia's, can behad for one dollar lessnamely, 12s.—by calling on Espendence, 107 Nassau at-As respects his "grief," we would advise him to reserve it all for himself, as we fear he will not obtain much from the community, who is that commodity will exercise a similar economy, which is daily evidenced by the crowded pat

SUMMER HATS, -- Gezuine Rocky Mountain White Boarers, Panyon Hais, of various styles and qualities, Straw Hais of great variety. WARNOCKS, Hatters, 203 Broad way.

FINE ARTS

SAMUEL R. PANSHAW and GRORGE H. HITE, Misature and Portra't Painters, have essociated with W. & P LANGENHEIM, the colebrated Daguerreotype and Talbotype Artists. of Philadelphis, and purchased the splendid National Miniature Gallery established by Edwards, Anthony & Clark, 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st where they will superintend the sittings for Daguerreotypes.

Their Talbotype Miniatures and Portraits, which are taken upon ivory, ivory paper, etc. may be seen in the shove gailery. There is but one provailing opinion, that they possess all the truthfulness of a good Daguerrouppe with all the artistic merit that has characterized the former highly finished miniatures of those artists. For further evidence, please call and see them.

EVERDELL'S CARDS FOR SRIDALS TS And V siting, engraved and printed in the most elegant and fashionable sigles, at his two establishments, 502 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. and 2 Wall-st. Constantly on

hand, an elegant assortment of SPLENDID BRIDAL ENVELOPS and Wafers, of his own importation, from Paris and London. Also, beautiful Boxes for Cake, &c.

LIGHT GOSSAMER FARRICS, As Silk Tissues, Grens. dines, Organd'es, &c. French Musins, Foulard Silks, and in-deed everything ever invented by the ingeoutry of man, or wrought by human fingers, and suitable for cool and light Summer dresses for the ladies, may be found in full assortment at HITCHCOCK & LEADERATER's, 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st, where the ladies can buy on the fairest and best terms, and without any risk of being deceived in either the quality or value of the goods, and where they are sure of polite treatment, and can examine the stock and make their selections without being urged to buy.

LADIES' GAITER BOOTS AND SHORS .- Mr. J. B. MILLER, of 134 Canal st. is the most popular and successful manu-facturer of ladies' boots and shoes in this City. His goods are in universal demand among the ladies, and his stock is so large, embracing all styles and variety of the most near and elegantly made Shoes, that none can fall to be suited -He has also a very large assortment of misses and chil-dren's Galter Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices. Ladies, call and examine for yourselves, at J. B. Muller's

To THE LADIES -Mortgagoe's Sale of Stock of Dry Goods at Great Bargains - The balance of the stock of Messrs. Geo. STEWART & Co. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st will be closed off without delay, by order of Mortgagee, at much less than the first cost of the goods, and

the ladies will do well to avail themselves of the great bar Housekeepers, you who have houses infessed With cock-roaches, bed-bugs-those insec's detested; From the ceilar below to the stair's topmost banister, You can stiften them out with E. Lyon's famed canister. His powders, megnetic, their crawlings will mar, At d place the whole broad of 'em hors de combat;

While the rats and the mice, a pestiferous host, When they once taste his pills, they give up the ghost. The Magnetic Powders for the destruction of insects, and he Magnetic Pills for killing rats and mice, contain nothing polsonous to human beings. Prepared and sold by the in E. LYON, 420 Broadway. F Inving, adjacent the New-York Bay Cometery, is the most delightful suburban retreat near our city, and very few of our citizens have ever witnessed the splendid prospect from this charming spot. To breathe the fresh sea breeze, and lounge in the woods of the Cemetery an hoar each day this hot weather, would add years to the lives of

our citizers. The beautiful Jenny Lind runs hourly to and from this lovely spot. It is the most agreeable resort for all respectable persons and females, for rowdylam never invades the premises. See advertisement. It is dangerous for those in the enjoyment of health, and more so for those who are feeb e, not to wear some-thing possessing the nature of flannel next to the body.

The Zephyr Under Garments to be had at the New-York Stocking Factory, 101 Bowery, are just what is wanted for this season, being light, clastic, and unshrinkable when washed. They guard against sudden chills, promote and absorb perspiration, brace the body and enliven the spirits But make the trial and you will find it so.

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And it is, therefore, meet that we meet, with all conentent haste, (a haste which we shall not repent at leisure.) at the extensive clothing establishment of P. L. Rooks, 76 Fulton st and, giving Gen. Taylor, who is always to be seen there, the military salute in passing, proceed to make our warm weather purchases.

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